

WPC  
21 DEC 1982**SURINAME**

(See reference map IV)

**LAND**

142,709 km<sup>2</sup>; negligible amount of arable land, meadows and pastures, 76% forest, 8% unused but potentially productive, 16% built-on area, wasteland, and other

Land boundaries: 1,561 km

**WATER**

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 386 km

**PEOPLE**

Population: 356,000 (July 1982), average annual growth rate -1.5%

Nationality: noun—Surinamer(s); adjective—Surinamese

Ethnic divisions: 37% Hindustani (East Indian), 31% Creole (Negro and mixed), 15.3% Javanese, 10.3% Bush Negro, 2.6% Amerindian, 1.7% Chinese, 1.0% Europeans, 1.7% other and unknown

Religion: Hindu, Muslim, Roman Catholic, Moravian, other

Language: Dutch official; English widely spoken; Sranan Tongo (Surinamese, sometimes called Taki-Taki) is native language of Creoles and much of the younger population, and is lingua franca among others; Hindi; Javanese

Literacy: 80%

Labor force: 129,000; unemployment 2.6% (1978)

Organized labor: approx. 33% of labor force

**GOVERNMENT**

Official name: Republic of Suriname

Type: military-civilian rule

Capital: Paramaribo

Political subdivisions: 9 districts before 1980 coup, each headed by District Commissioner responsible to Minister of District Government and Decentralization except for Paramaribo, whose commissioner is responsible to Minister of Home Affairs, not functioning at present; 100 "People's Committees" installed at local level

Legal system: transitional constitution in effect

National holiday: Independence Day, 25 November

Branches: new government announced on 1 April 1982—Policy Center makes policy and decisions; Council of Ministers implements decisions; President is a ceremonial figurehead

Government leaders: Lt. Col. Daysi BOUTERSE, Army Commander and strongman; Acting President Lachmipsad Frederick RAMDAT-MISIER

Suffrage: suspended

Elections: no elections planned

Political parties and leaders: Revolutionary Front (December 1981) official party established by Lt. Col. Daysi Bouterse; regular party activity officially suspended, although some continue low-level functioning; National Party of Suriname (NPS), Henck Arron; Nationalist Republic Party (PNR), Edward Bruma (principal leftist party); Progressive Reform Party (VHP), J. Lachmon; Pendawa Lima, S. Somohardjo; Javanese Farmers' Party (KTPI), Willy Soemita; Progressive Suriname People's Party (PSV), Emile Wijntuin; Reformed Progressive Party (HPP), Pannalal Parmessar

Voting strength (1977): NPK 22 seats, Opposition United Democratic Parties Combination (VDP) 17 seats

Communists: (all small groups) Democratic Peoples Front; Communist Party of Suriname (KPS); People's Party (VP), Ruben Lie Pauw Sam; Revolutionary People's Party (RVP), Edward Narrendorp

Member of: EC (associate), ECLA, FAO, GATT, IBA, IBRD, ICAO, ILO, IMCO, IMF, ITU, NAM, OAS, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO

**ECONOMY**

GDP: \$822 million (1978); \$2,370 per capita (1979); real growth rate 4% (1978)

Agriculture: main crops—rice, sugarcane, bananas; self-sufficient in major staple (rice)

Major industries: bauxite mining, alumina and aluminum production, lumbering, food processing

Electric power: 410,000 kW capacity (1981); 1.6 billion kWh produced (1981), 3,500 kWh per capita

Exports: \$514 million (f.o.b., 1980 est.); alumina, bauxite, aluminum, rice, wood and wood products

Imports: \$501 million (c.i.f., 1980 est.); capital equipment, petroleum, iron and steel, cotton, flour, meat, dairy products

Major trade partners: exports—41% US, 33% EC, 12% other European countries; imports—31% US, 33% EC, 16% Caribbean countries (1977)

Aid: economic—bilateral commitments including Ex-Im (FY70-80) from US, \$1.9 million, (1970-79) from other Western countries, \$945.0 million; no military aid

Budget: revenue, \$273 million; expenditure, \$319 million (1980 est.)

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**SURINAME (Continued)**

**Monetary conversion rate:** 1 Suriname guilder (S. fl.)=US\$0.560

**Fiscal year:** calendar year

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Railroads:** 166 km total; 86 km meter gauge (1.00 m) (government owned) and 80 km narrow gauge (industrial lines); all single track

**Highways:** 8,780 km total; 2,210 km paved, 1,990 km gravel, 2,400 km improved earth, 2,180 km unimproved earth

**Inland waterways:** 4,500 km; most important means of transport; oceangoing vessels with drafts ranging from 4.2 m to 7 m can navigate many of the principal waterways while native canoes navigate upper reaches

**Ports:** 1 major (Paramaribo), 6 minor

**Civil air:** 2 major transport aircraft, leased in

**Airfields:** 29 total, 28 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways; 1 with runways 2,440-3,659 m, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

**Telecommunications:** international facilities good; domestic radio-relay system; 21,300 telephones (6.1 per 100 popl.); 6 AM, 2 FM, and 6 TV stations; 2 Atlantic satellite stations

**DEFENSE FORCES**

**Military manpower:** males 15-49, 63,000; 40,000 fit for military service

## GRENADA



(See reference map III)

### LAND

344 km<sup>2</sup> (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated, 4% pastures, 12% forests, 17% unused but potentially productive, 23% built on, wasteland, other

### WATER

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 121 km

### PEOPLE

Population: 109,000 (July 1982), average annual growth rate 1.0%

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent

Religion: Church of England; other Protestant sects; Roman Catholic

Language: English; some French patois

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 36,000 (1978, est.); 40% agriculture

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

### GOVERNMENT

Official name: Grenada

Type: independent state since February 1974, recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. Georges

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February

Branches: following the 13 March 1979 coup, led by New Jewel Movement leader Maurice Bishop, constitution suspended on 25 March 1979 and replaced by People's Laws; three-man electoral commission appointed; elections unscheduled

Government leaders: Prime Minister Maurice BISHOP; UK Governor General Paul SCOON

### GRENADA (Continued)

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: formerly every five years; most recent general election 7 December 1976

Political parties and leaders: New Jewel Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop; United People's Party (UPP), Winston Whyte; Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize; Grenada United Labor Party (GULP)

Voting strength (1976 election): GULP 51.7%, Opposition Coalition, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats, GULP 9, Opposition Coalition, 6 (NJM 3, UPP 1, GNP 1, unaffiliated 1)

Communists: negligible

Member of: CARICOM, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFS, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAS, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

### ECONOMY

GDP: \$88 million (1980 est.), \$800 per capita; real growth rate 1980 est., -1%

Agriculture: main crops—spices, cocoa, bananas

Electric power: 7,000 kW capacity (1981); 25 million kWh produced (1981), 231 kWh per capita

Exports: \$16 million (f.o.b., 1980 prelim.); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: \$55 million (c.i.f., 1980 prelim.); food, machinery, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—39% UK, 17% West Germany, 12% Netherlands (1979); imports—27% West Indies, 27% UK, 9% US (1976)

Budget: (prelim. 1980) revenues, \$39 million; expenditures, \$40 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars=US\$1

Fiscal year: calendar year

### COMMUNICATIONS

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

Airfields: 2 total, 2 usable; 1 with permanent-surface runways, 1 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, islandwide telephone system with 5,200 telephones (4.9 per 100 popl.); VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 3 AM stations

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Grenada - Population 109,000 (July 1982)

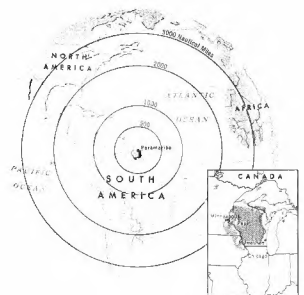
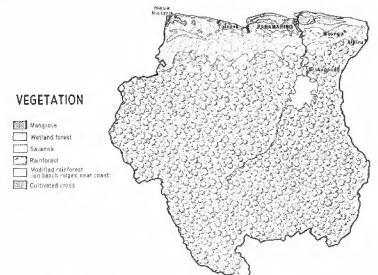
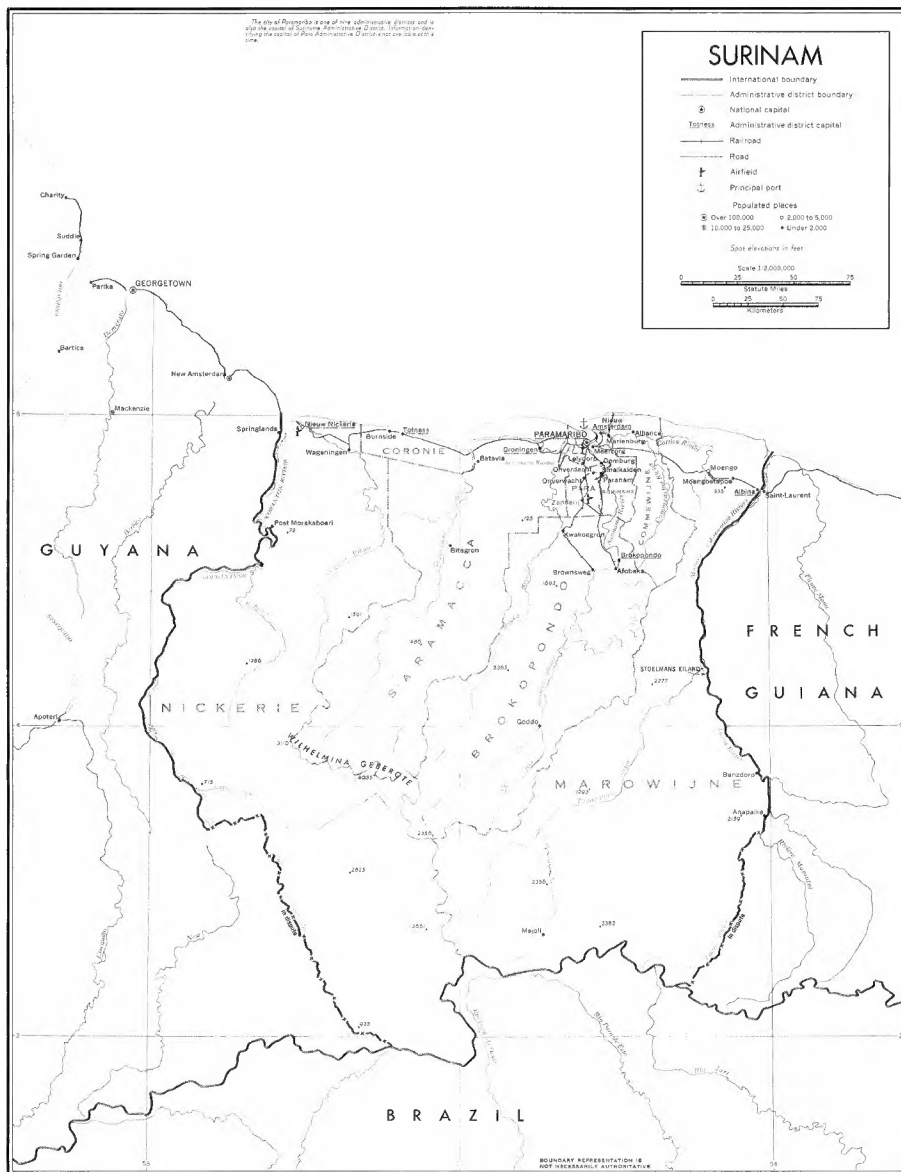
Suriname - Population 356,000 (July 1982)

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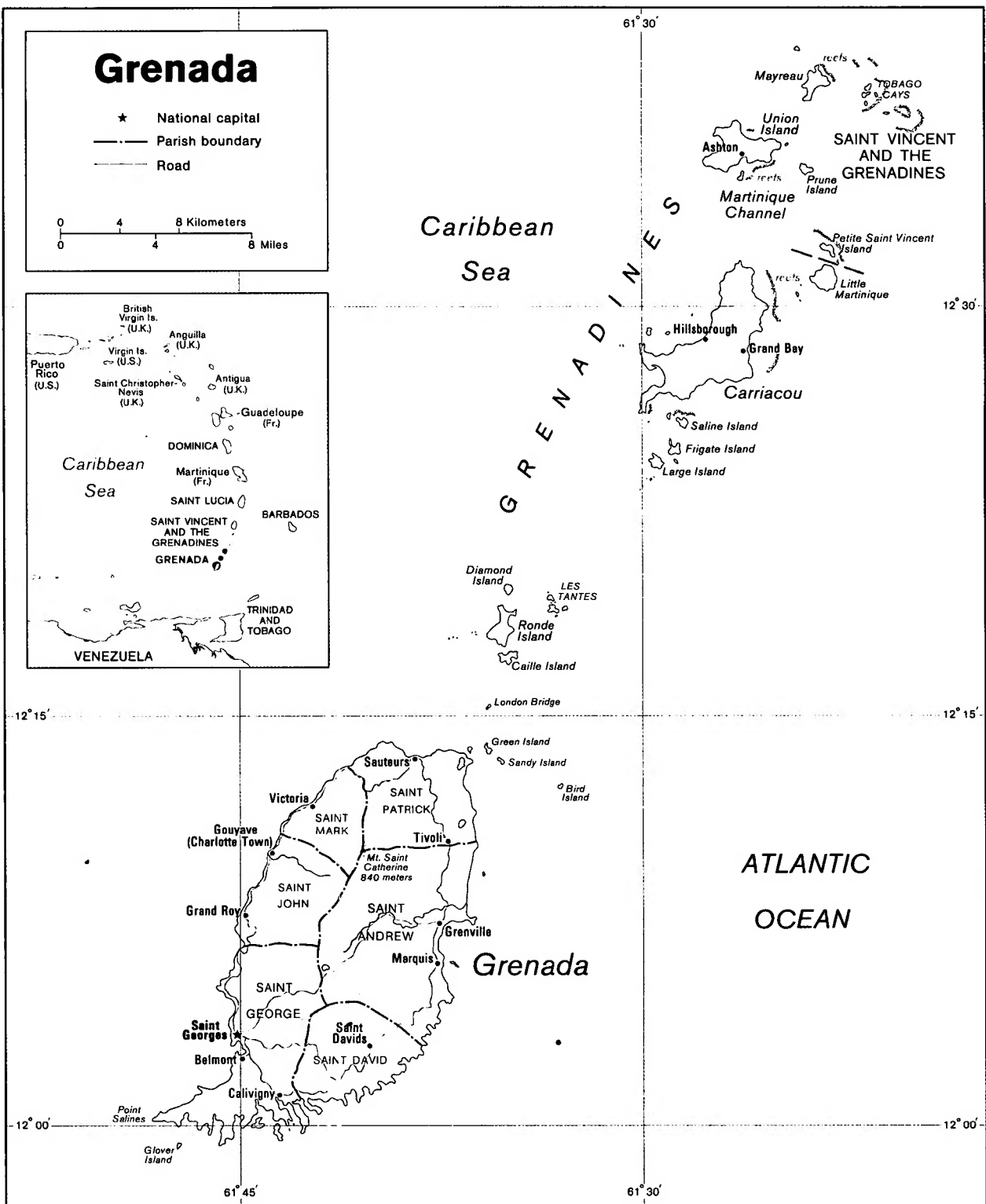
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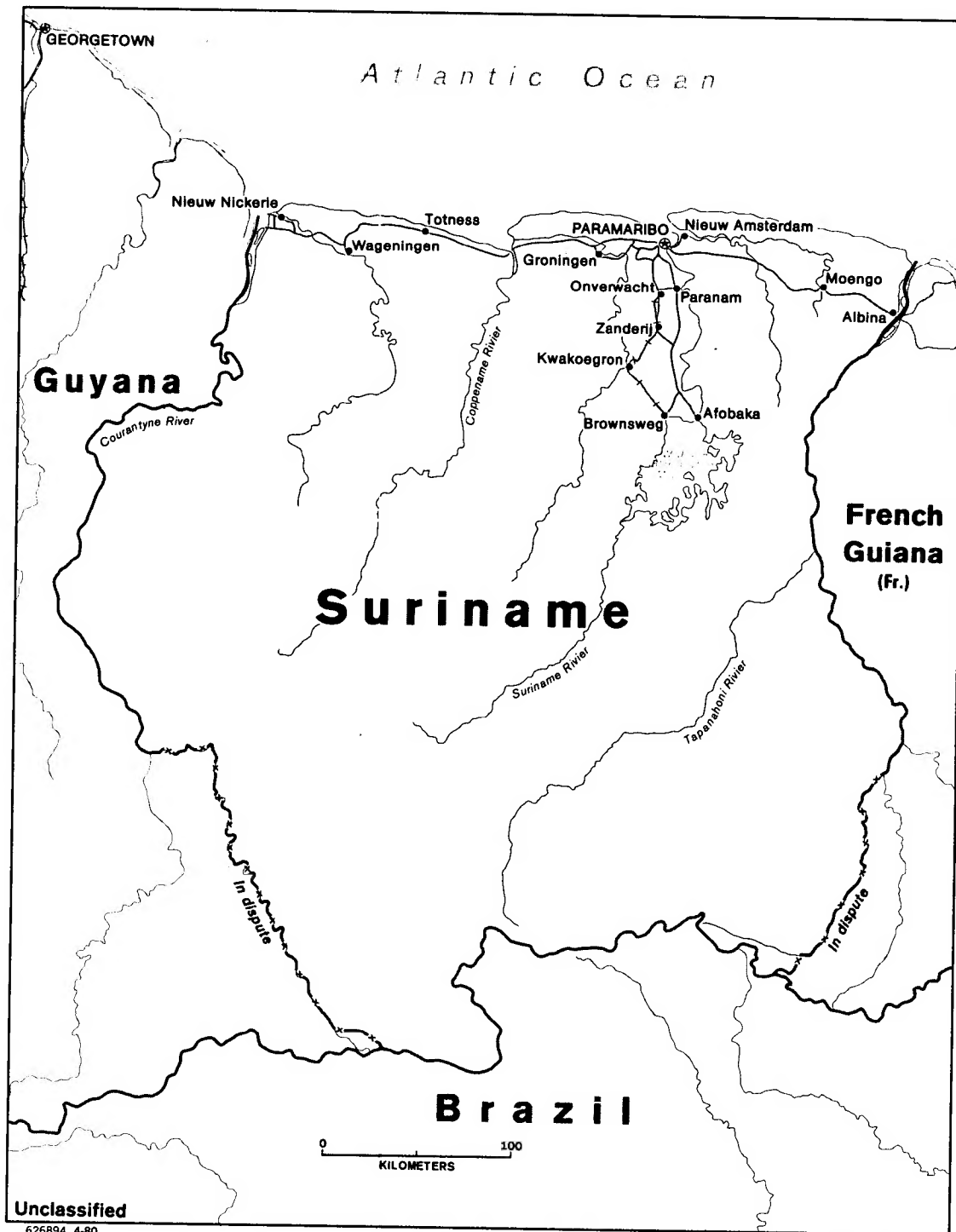
SUMMARY MAP FIGURE 48



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